

genus *Myrmeleon*, had been described by Navas as from Japan in Rev. Rus. Ent., xii, 1912, so that the number of species of Japanese Myrmeleonidae, including Formosan ones, now amounts to 19, as follows:

1. *Dendroleon jezoensis* Matsumura. Hab.:—Hokkaido, Honto (Main Island of Japan).
 2. *D. japonicus* M'Lachlan.—Hab.:—Honto.
 3. *Creagris matsukae* Okamoto. Hab.:—Honto.
 4. *Acanthaclisis japonica* Hagen. Hab.:—Hokkaido, Honto.
 5. *A. kawaii* Nakahara. Hab.:—Formosa.
 6. *Epacanthaclisis moikwasana* Matsumura. Hab.:—Hokkaido, Honto.
 7. *Formicalco nigricans* Okamoto. Hab.:—Honto.
 8. *F. contubernalis* M'Lachlan. Hab.:—Honto.
 9. *F. esakii* Nakahara. Hab.:—Honto.
 10. *F. acuminatus* Matsumura. Hab.:—Ogasawara, Riukiu.
 11. *F. formosanus* Okamoto. Hab.:—Formosa.
 12. *Myrmecalurus parvulus* Matsumura. Hab.:—Riukiu.
 13. *Glenuroides communis* Okamoto. Hab.:—Hokkaido, Honto, Kiushu.
 14. *G. okinawensis* Okamoto. Hab.:—Riukiu.
 15. *Myrmeleon asakurae* Matsumura. Hab.:—Formosa.
 16. *M. ochraceopennis* Nakahara. Hab.:—Formosa.
 17. *M. nicans* M'Lachlan. Hab.:—Honto, Kiushu, Riukiu.
 18. *M. otiosus* Navas. Hab.:—"Japan."
 19. *M. formicarius* Linné. Hab.:—Hokkaido, Honto, Kiushu?, Riukiu; Europe, China, etc.
93. Komagome-Higashikatamachi, Hongoku, Tokyo, Japan.

A new Lycaenid from Kamerun, West Africa (Lep.).

By W. J. HOLLAND, Director, Carnegie Museum,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In a lot of material recently received from Dr. H. L. Weber, of Efulen, Kamerun, I have been pleased to detect what I believe to be a hitherto unrecognized genus of the family Lycaenidae. It is represented by a pair, the female taken at Efulen, the male at Lolodorf, about forty miles distant from the former place. The markings of the under side of the wings strikingly resemble those of certain species of the South American genus *Euptychia*, belonging to the family Satyridae, and I have accordingly coined the name *Satyrimima*

for the new genus. So far as I have been able to ascertain, this name is not preoccupied.

Satyrimima weberi gen. et sp. nov.

The antennæ are scarcely half as long as the costa of the primaries, slender, with a moderately long club at the end, blackish above, lighter in color on the lower side. The eyes are naked. The palpi are relatively short, divergent, with the basal joint short, the second joint strongly curved upward, the third small, conical, acuminate, porrect. The first and second joints are densely clothed with appressed scales, the third less so. The fore-legs are armed at their extremities with minute recurved claws. The color of the legs is dark brown. A better idea of the neuration of the wings is conveyed by the accompanying cut (Fig. 1) than could be given by a lengthy verbal description.



Fig. 1. Neuration of *S. weberi*, ♂.
Natural size.

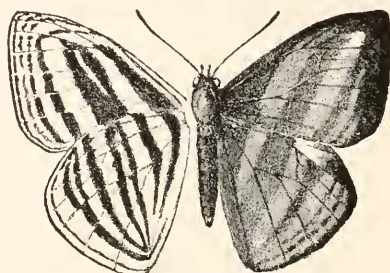


Fig. 2. *S. weberi* Holland, ♂.
 $\frac{1}{3}$ larger than natural size.

♂. Expanse of wings 40 mm. The ground color of the upper side of the wings is light indigo-blue, through which the dark bands of the under side show through more or less distinctly. The primaries at the apex and on the outer margin are broadly black; the secondaries are narrowly margined with black, the margin being widest at the outer angle, and gradually diminishing in width toward the anal angle. Beyond the cell of the primaries toward the apex is a diffuse white spot. A similar white spot is located on the secondaries on the upper margin, a little beyond the middle. The thorax and abdomen are black above, whitish below. The wings on the under side are white, banded and spotted as shown in the accompanying cut (Fig. 2).

♀. Expanse 45 mm. The wings of the female are broader than those of the male. The white spot which appears on the primaries of the male marks the uppermost point of an acutely angulated white band, which from this point runs inward to the middle of the costa of the primaries, and downward to the middle of the inner margin of this wing and is continued upon the secondaries toward the anal angle of the latter, becoming gradually indistinct before reaching the

anal extremity of the wing. The ground-color of the wings in this sex is prevalently brownish, with a faint shimmer of blue toward the base and inner margins of both the primaries and secondaries. The dark bands on the outer margin of the wings on the upper side are broader and more diffuse than in the male. The maculation of the under side of the wings is like that in the male sex, but the markings are broader and more diffuse.

Types, male and female, in the collection of the Carnegie Museum.

How does the House-fly pass the Winter? (Dipt.).

By HENRY SKINNER.

I have never been convinced that in the locality of Philadelphia the house-fly lives through the winter in the imago condition. I have seen belated individuals in our homes and other buildings, but never concluded that any of them survived the winter and oviposited in the spring.

Howard says, "The adult flies undoubtedly remain dormant even in warmed dwellings, and it is altogether likely that some of them remain dormant throughout the winter months in sheltered but cold situations. Many adult insects pass the winter in this way, and observations have been made which indicate that this is the case with the house-fly, although as a matter of fact sufficient attention has not been paid in the observations on record of the exact specific identity of the flies in question." He quotes the observations of Jepson, made in Cambridge, England, who observed them for some time, finding them in the same positions and still living a month later. "His observations ceased at the end of January, but he saw no reason why they should not live on until spring and then begin to breed." Jepson's observations are inferential and inconclusive in so far as our question is concerned, as it is not shown that any specimens actually survived to breed in the spring.

Hewitt says, "With the approach of the cold weather season in October and November the flies seem to disappear and in all but the warmest places, such as kitchens, restaurants and stables, and even in these places their numbers are decreased.